

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 22ND, 1890

NUMBER 51

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,  
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.,  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
and the  
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.*

COAL.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c. &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

COAL.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conceição Island.

TUG BOATS always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments:—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 59, Rua de Santo Amaro.  
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,  
Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 3  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 89, Largo da Carioca.  
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ALBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. during the end season. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cattedra. English services at 11.30 a. m. Sundays, and 7.30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. McFARLAND, Pastor.

Portuguese services at 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Tuesday.—J. W. WILLIAMS and M. DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Earcha. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Coude d'Eu, No. 123. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7.10 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.

ROSEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 53, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday at 7 p. m. Gifts of paper, books, left off clothing, etc., gladly received.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Acupuncturist, formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 102, Rua do Hospício. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1500

## CHARLES HUE JUNE & CO.

Ship Chanders and Commission Merchants  
Rua Fresca No. 5.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

## ANDRÉ DE OLIVEIRA & GAD.

14, Rua Sete de Setembro  
RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Importers and Wholesale  
and Retail Druggists.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.  
S. T. LONGSTRETH.

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Onivalor, 1st floor.  
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

## THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CO., LIMITED

CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.  
140 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. Chesterfield House - Great Tower St., LONDON, E. C.

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.  
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.  
Correspondents at

S. LEVY LAWSON,

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

17 Rua de Paradis

PARIS

142 Pearl Street

NEW YORK.

For free sample Copy, apply to the office at

81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or 100,000 Sterling.

GENERAL

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.

DIRECTORS:

João Baptista de Mello Oliveira, President.

Henry Robertson, Secretary.

Joseph W. Mee, Manager.

Correspondence solicited.

### Hotels.

## CARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATTETE.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready for the coming season; first-class attendance, good Baths and moderate prices.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,  
Proprietor.

## HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E. de F. Central.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is particularly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Bath and baths 45 per person. Four or more days. Rooms taken for 5 days 25 p. m. Appl. Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço

## CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

## HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135

Trains leave Cume Velho for Corcovado at 7.00 a. m., 8.30 a. m., 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 3 and 5.30 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.30 a. m., 2, 4.45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 8.30, 8.45, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.05, 4.05, 4.35, 7.05 and 9 p. m. 4.25 Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) at the corner of Rua do Davalor and Gonçalves Dias 15 minutes before the departure of taxis

## HOTEL WHYTE—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

## TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 2001.

## ANDREW STEELE & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants,  
have removed from 72 Rua Primeiro de Março

to  
8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma S,

Rio de Janeiro. P. O. Box 84.

Telephone 678.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março.

RIO DE JANEIRO

and  
CASSELS, KING & Co.

558, Calle Cangallo,

BUENOS AVRES

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Dainties, and Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

### WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best quality in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

A. EZEIRO GONÇALVES,

Exporter of Madeira Wines;

G. PEREIRA & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac;

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

## O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sarriava

22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1886.  
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES,  
WITH SPECIAL PATENTING IN PRIVATE CUTTING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings,  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING,  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES,  
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst'l Treas.

J. K. MYERS, Asst'l Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARKY, WILLIAMS & Co.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.  
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 22, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Several leading Manufacturers,

ALSO FOR THE

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.

Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the time after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent use. For further information and prices, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on

20,000 engines, and 240,000 cars. This includes 140,000

Freight Cars.

This is 15 per cent of the entire freight car

equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 80,000 Quick Action Brakes

since December, 1889.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

## Insurance.

## The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets £ 22,322,981.

Surplus £ 4,754,390.

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 127 per cent.

The maturing Tontine Policies of The Equitable show results more favorable than those of any other Company.

This Society issues a new policy which like a Bank draft is a simple promise to pay.

Branch Office for Brazil:

RUA DO HOSPICIO No. 71

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 127.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870Marine Risks  
Authorized 1884

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons &amp; Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça dos Mamellos.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith &amp; Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

## HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norion, Megaw &amp; Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Okell, Wilson, &amp; Co.

21, Rua Conselheiro Salazar

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and mercantile, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and mercantile, and offers every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund... £ 450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

## Banks.

## ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON  
BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:  
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Ditto paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 175,000

Draws on:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,  
and transacts every description of Banking business.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON  
BRANCHES:

LONDON, PORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE AND MONTEVIDEO

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK

Capital..... £ 1,250,000  
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 400,000

Draws on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Freres &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. Schröder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

## BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold)..... Rs. 90,000,000\$000  
With right of emission.THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS  
LONDON OFFICE,

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited..... London

Banque de Paris &amp; des Pays-Bas..... Paris

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg

Banque d'Anvers..... Bremen

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Frankfurt a/M

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Rome

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Naples

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Milan

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Madrid

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Barcelona

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Malaga

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Tortosa

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Valencia

Banca Generale, and agencies..... and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Lisbon

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Oporto

Banca Generale, and agencies..... and other Portuguese cities

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Buenos Ayres

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Montevideo

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Rosario

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Messrs. G. Amsinck &amp; Co., New York

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports.

Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Getteltschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany..... [Direction der Deutsche Getteltschaft, Berlin, and con-  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg.]

England..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
International Bank of London, Limited  
London.]

France..... [Wm. H. Bond's Sons & Co., London.  
Credit Lyonnais  
and branches]

Belgium..... [Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp  
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.  
Banca Generale, branches and corre-  
pondents]

Italy..... [Meuricoffe & Co., Naples  
Banca Lishia & Agnes and corre-  
pondents]

Portugal..... [G. Amsinck & Co., New York.  
Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.  
Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.  
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres,  
and any other countries]

Allows 4% p. a. interest in account current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4% p. a. for 1 to 6 months  
5% " " " 7 " " "  
6% " " " 12 " "

Facilities offered for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boeliger-Krak,

Directors

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs  
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-  
mercial report and price current of the market, rates of stock  
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum-  
mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-  
mercial, and all other information necessary to a correct  
judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash in advance)

Subscription: 20\$00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 on 12 annual (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 rebs; for sale at the office

of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua de

Urulima.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or

terminate on June 30th and December 31st

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 22nd, 1890.

The discussion on the financial condition  
of the country, which the *Journal do Com-  
mercio* is very properly forcing upon public  
attention, must necessarily be very unsatis-  
factory as long as no statement is made by  
the government as to the actual state of the  
treasury. The assertions and generalizations  
of the minister of finance will not do. The  
country is entitled to an honest and explicit  
report, and the congress now assembled is  
authorized to demand it. The provisional  
government has all along claimed to repre-  
sent the will of the people, and yet when it  
is asked for an account of its doings it gives  
no answer whatever. It is full time that the  
country should take the advice of the *Journal*  
into serious consideration; it should see to  
it that the extravagance of this ministry  
does not plunge it into a disastrous bank-  
ruptcy. With all the guarantees, new obli-  
gations, new offices, increased salaries, and  
other new expenditures of the past year, it  
is clearly evident that the expenses of the  
government will very largely exceed the ran-  
dom figures given by the minister of finance  
on the 16th, from which it may be inferred  
that the deficit for this first year of so-called  
republican rule will be unprecedentedly  
large. As there was no occasion whatever  
for this increase in expenditure, and as it  
was the manifest duty of the provisional  
government to restrict its action to mere  
routine work until the new government  
should be legally constituted, this feverish  
haste to incur new obligations and to spend  
the public revenue can not fail to create a  
bad impression. Congress, the press and  
the people are all equally interested in know-  
ing just how matters stand, and we trust the  
discussion will be forced to a point where  
the real facts will be developed. If the  
tendency is to waste the public revenue, then  
one of the very first acts of congress should  
be to adopt the most stringent restrictions,  
and one of these should be against the grant  
of guarantees and subventions.

It ought to be apparent to even the most  
indifferent that something must be done at  
once to check the steadily increasing dis-  
orders and aggressions of the armed forces.  
If the military officers were as patriotic and  
public-spirited as they pretend to be, they  
would not wait one moment for a sug-  
gestion of this character, but would at once  
bestir themselves to wipe out this stain  
on the reputation of their profession. But  
they are neither patriotic nor public-spirited;  
they are simply clannish and self-seeking,  
ambitious for selfish interests, insensible to  
civil rights and interests, aggressive where  
opposition is impossible, and inexplicably  
blind to the disastrous results which must  
follow such a policy. If they carry out the  
scheme now entertained by not a few—that  
of declaring a dictatorship—they will ruin  
their credit abroad and multiply their dif-  
ficulties at home. Still further, it will just  
as surely precipitate disunion, and possibly  
civil war, as it will destroy the confidence  
in their good intentions which was won  
during the first months after the revolution.  
This world is very largely governed by law  
and civil process, and men do not look  
with favor upon military dictatorships.  
And where they find a military force so  
disorderly and undisciplined as that which  
is now quartered in this capital, they are  
very certain to believe that the organization  
of a peaceful and progressive government  
will be an impossibility. We have already  
referred to the attack upon an opposition  
paper by military men, and the evident  
intention of the government to protect the  
criminals against punishment; we have  
reported the scores of conflicts and assaults  
in the public streets in which soldiers were  
the aggressors; we have condemned the  
suicidal resolution of the government to  
forbid police interference in these disorders;  
we have recorded many of the highway  
robberies and burglaries which soldiers were  
accused of committing—but still the ter-  
rible record continues. Were there any  
true pride in their profession, any sense of  
the infinite dishonor resulting, the men who  
are responsible for all this would have it  
immediately checked. We now have to  
record a disreputable conflict in a theatre  
between cadets and officers, a bloody con-  
flict between police and soldiers in the city  
of Bahia, and a most shameful and savage  
attack on the operatives of a cotton factory  
situated only a few miles from this city.  
In the latter case even the women were  
assaulted, and the poor people have been  
compelled to suspend work for lack of pro-  
tection. If the army considers itself res-  
ponsible for the republic, it ought then to  
feel doubly responsible for the preser-  
vation of order and the protection of  
life and property—neither of which can be  
affirmed at this moment.

From the *Journal do Commercio*, December 18th.

## FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES.

Unfortunately there has not been much light cast  
upon this important question now ventilated in  
Congress. What most impresses us is the want of  
positive and recent data, not only as regards the  
treasury, but also the states. It appears to us that  
the duty of the government was to have furnished  
congress with some special examination of the sub-  
ject. In place of this, however, we cannot even  
have our arguments upon the budget of 1889.

On the day before yesterday the minister of  
finance struggled with the 1888 figures, when it  
is well known that the revenue has recently shown a  
marked increase.

Upon the other hand, His Ex., even in esti-  
mating the expenses at 200,000,000\$, and offering  
the apology of the provisional government because  
it only increased the expenses by 25,000,000\$  
per annum, did not take into account the most serious  
engagements which the republic has been assum-  
ing through interest guarantees. We state this  
because, from a careful calculation we have made  
of new roads (railways) upon whose capital of  
30,000\$ per kilometre the government guarantees  
6 per cent. per annum, we find nearly 20,000 kilo-  
metres, or a capital of 600,000,000\$, involving an  
annual responsibility for the state of 24,000,000\$.  
(An evident *lapis penna*. The *Journal* corrected  
to 36,000,000\$ the following day.—Els. *News*.)

Those roads embraced in our investigation have  
been conceded since December, 1888, although of  
the 20,000 kilometres, quite 15,000 have been con-  
ceded by the provisional government. (A well in-  
formed authority has furnished us a list showing  
us that the provisional government had granted  
concessions for over 17,000 kilometres.—Els.  
*News*.)

This is exclusive of the guarantees to central  
factories, and of the recent guarantee to pastoral  
industry societies; the Pastoral Misera, the enter-  
prise of Lt. Prado Seixas, that of Dr. Rodin Lido  
and that of Srs. Souza Lima and D. Theodoro de  
Azevedo enjoy, in conjunction, as subsidy or  
guarantee, 1,800,000\$ per annum.

And it is useless to tell us that all these guaran-  
tees are nominal, or that only gently will they fall  
upon the taxpayers. It would be requisite that  
this country might not have had the saddest of ex-  
perience with interest guarantees. The European  
railway companies alone draw from us to-day over  
£800,000 per annum.

In this manner, very shortly the state may find itself overloaded with an additional expense of from \$35,000,000 to 30,000,000 per annum, should these enterprises to which it has granted such onerous favors, become realities.

Whence is this money to come? If the minister of finance admits that the deficit at present reaches 20,000,000, and if shortly we are to have these additional expenses of from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000, where do the exaggerated federalists propose that the money be sought for to support the credit of the Brazilian family? If they wish to cut off the principal sources of its revenue?

In our opinion, we repeat, the question of diminishing revenue must be treated upon the examination of full data as to the present state of the Treasury and of the states, which have not, however, been supplied to the public.

This, nevertheless, does not mean that the discussion of the first chapter of the Constitution should be unnecessarily extended.

Some of the representatives have advocated for the states the right of decreeing taxes, as if the project forbade the imposition of many and varied tributes. Art. 8, on the contrary, does not prohibit the imposing of other taxes, save those of Art. 6.

What is necessary is to secure to the Brazilian people the right of amending their Constitution without serious embarrassments. It must be confessed that little light has been afforded us by the discussion in congress—the matter must be accepted, as is desired by the government, to be at once again discussed under the constitutional regimen and in view of the statistical data now lacking us.

In the meantime it is immediately urgent that the government puts an end to interest guarantees and to every kind of extravagance.

We do not accept entirely the explanation of the minister of finance as regards the increase of expense, which we do not consider justifiable in its proportion, to which he referred, of 25,000,000 in one year only. It is requisite that all Brazilians who cherish the good name of their country shall combat with firmness all and every further use of state endorsement.

We appeal to the chief of the government to take the strictest of precautions to check the dissipation of national finances which will infallibly follow this fatal policy, if it is persisted in.

The Union should not have the right to grant interest guarantees, and as we are imitating the United States in so many things discomfiting to our feelings and character, let us imitate the great Union at least in this point—let it never give an interest guarantee, and up to today has merely assisted the building of the Pacific railway, and this during the civil war and for a high political purpose.

On the 19th the *Jornal* publishes another article on the same subject from which we may extract the following:

"Notwithstanding our efforts we are not able to tabulate any exact and complete list of the kilometre extension of the railways. As our readers are aware, what is granted by the government since the second administration of Sr. A. Prudente, is a guarantee of 6 per cent. upon the capital employed in a given road, which from a point A will terminate at a point B, in the proportion of 30,000\$ per kilometre.

It is evident that neither the government nor the grantee himself can exactly state the distance in question; but the railway owner no extraordinary difficulties. For the engineer or contractor it is clear that the concessionaire is interested in giving the works the greatest possible extension, for the larger will become, in this case, the guarantee and the more readily will capital be raised. Therefore, the absurdity of granting guarantees upon this system is amply proven by the fact that our government itself does not know for how much it has become responsible."

The *Jornal* declares it publishes the following table merely with a view of having it officially corrected, and proceeds:

"The lines of railway decided by the present government measure about 21,000 kilometres. Declining, however, that which was virtually created by the last governments of the monarchy, its extension exceeds 15,000 kilometres. In any case here is the list, in kilometres, of the concessions signed by the provisional government:

	Kilometres.
Central Western line.....	2,200
Catalão to Palmas.....	1,785
Amaz to Paracatu.....	280
do to Uberaba.....	150
Uberaba to Catalão.....	230
do to Caxias.....	950
Victoria to Pessanha.....	350
Itabora to Jaboatão.....	1,760
Curatã to Crato and Ocuireny.....	600
Thezinha to Ocuireny.....	580
Ocuireny to Petrolina.....	240
Caxias to Porto Franco.....	700
Porto Franco to Araguaia.....	250
Alecinã to Praia da Rainha.....	170
Guanapara to the mouth of the Iguaçu river.....	400
S. Francisco to Lages.....	320
Lages to the mouth of the Chapin river.....	410
Lages to Porto Alegre.....	350
Vaccaria to Passo Fundo.....	250
Curvello to Araxá.....	140
Sinão Dias to Timbó.....	70
Curatã to Crato.....	140
Aracá to Sinão Dias.....	198
Nazareth to Itamaracá.....	34
Carangola, branch.....	223
Itamaracá to Santa Maria da Boa Vista, 1,100 on November 9th, 1889, and extensions of 1,100, on October 24th, 1890.....	2,200
Estreito to Chapin and branches.....	2,900
Itamaracá to S. Angelo.....	350
S. Jeronymo, branches.....	200
Catalão to Matto Grosso.....	1,500
Petrolina to Pernambuco.....	820
Pessanha to Araxá.....	800
Quixadá to Crato.....	340
Alagoas to Paulo Afonso.....	384
Total.....	20,964

Beyond these roads there are others, with interest guaranteed, conceded between December, 1888, and December, 1889, the kilometre extension of some of which we do not know. Those which are verified are:

Natal to Ceará-mirim.....	42
Assimilada branch (Alagoas).....	65
Itaperiã, branch.....	90
Macacé Central.....	43
Taubaté to Ubatuba.....	29
Companhia Glóbal, extension.....	140
Ita to Iguaçu.....	80
Rio Bonito to Cape Frio.....	21,604

(The railways from Taubaté to Divisa, Pelotas and Colinas, and Caxias and S. José de Cajazeiras are wanting as to the extension, of which we have no data.)

"Our list shows, let us say, 20,000 kilometres at least, upon the capital of which, 600,000,000\$, the government guarantees 6 per cent. or 36,000,000\$ per annum.

"And it is to be observed that this sum is payable in national money, but there is nothing to prevent that in the future it may be decreed that for sums raised abroad the exchange of 270 sterling will rule, which will unquestionably increase the value of the guarantee by the exchange difference, which will be at least 20 per cent. It is precisely this that the minister of agriculture has done already as regards one of the important roads he granted, by decree of October 24th last.

"Everything said, this amount of 36,000,000\$ per annum, beyond that which we have contracted to pay to the railways existing, that enjoy the endorsement of the state, and beyond the guarantees to pastoral industry (1,800,000\$ per annum) and to rental facilities (3,600,000\$)—a total exceeding, perhaps, 50,000,000\$ of annual state responsibility—is sufficient to make us demand that the authorities, parliament, the press and all Brazilian patriots shall call the government to strict account for the rentable madness with which it is thus dragging our country to certain bankruptcy."

The *Jornal* is quite aware that many of these schemes will fall from the impossibility of raising the funds necessary for their execution. This, however, it declares, is not the question; it is the responsibility, categorically assumed by the state, which it should not have done, that is under discussion.

The article concludes: "It is not our purpose to incite the present government only. This has merely been transcendent in a policy of 'wide horizons' sketched in an evil hour by its predecessors. The disease is old and the spawn of guarantees becomes aggravated each time that we pass through a period of apparent prosperity."

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

December 15.—A motion was presented by Sr. Eurico Corlho, postponing state organization until after the adoption of the Constitution. This motion was signed by 17 members, including the principal leaders of the opposition, but was tabled. Senator Virgílio Diniz spoke in favor of granting a pension to the Emperor, and I favored the removal of the capital from this city, whose large floating population is, in his opinion, a constant danger to free discussion and to stable and liberal institutions.

The question of revenue discrimination should not be settled in framing the Constitution, it being sufficient, he says, to adopt the general principle that each state shall contribute to the payment of the general expenses in proportion to its revenue. He thinks that states should be permitted to grant pecuniary aid to religion; is opposed to a standing army, and hopes to see a universal confederation of nations, beginning with those of America. The speaker was then reminded by a military officer that he owed his seat to the army. Deputy João de Castilhos thinks that a equitable revenue can be obtained for the states by allowing them to establish any taxes they choose, except those declared in Art. 6 of the Constitution to belong exclusively to the federal government.

He took occasion to criticize the banking measures of the minister of finance, and thinks the recent fusion a mistake. Deputy Costa Machado thinks that congress is agreed upon the removal of the capital. He is in favor of allowing the northern states to establish import duties. Deputy Raimundo spoke of the poverty of the states and the increase in the expenses of the general government. Everybody who is not a public employee, he says, wishes to be one, and public employees all clamor for higher salaries. Expenses have tripled. He thinks the general government should give pecuniary assistance to the states, whose revenue is insufficient, and whose aggregate indebtedness he estimates at 72,200,000\$.

December 16.—Another fruitless attempt was made to obtain a discussion of the motion presented yesterday. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti spoke against banking monopoly, and against the recent decree of the government establishing the Banco da República. Senator Ruy Barbosa (minister of finance) deprecated the demand for what he considers an exaggerated measure of self-government for the states. He thinks that no state will be able to maintain itself as an independent community. They must all live in the Union, he says, for they cannot live out of it.

The tendency of the age, he adds, is towards centralization, in proof whereof he cites the example of the United States, in which the general government now legislates on river improvements, banks and railways, and in which it is proposed to give it the faculty of collecting all taxes and distributing their product among the states. He defended the conduct of the provisional government, which, he says, has conducted the country safely through 13 months of dictatorship, without

loss of credit, without disturbances and without causing discontent. He suggests the expediency of attempting to produce additional revenue by means of taxes on alcohol and tobacco. He does not understand what benefit is to be derived from the amendments proposed by the special committee. In regard to banks of issue, he can, he says, be no compromise; they must be subject to the exclusive control of the federal government.

As to revenue, if congress follows the dangerous path opened by the proposed amendments, it will have created a situation in which no man with a proper sense of his responsibility will be willing to take charge of the finances of the country. He concluded his speech by quoting the words of Washington in regard to the Constitution of the United States: "I wish the Constitution which is offered had been more perfect; but it is the best that could be obtained at this time."

"In the present situation," he said, "it seems to me that you will best correspond to the hopes of your countrymen by remembering the memorable lesson of Washington." Senator Raimundo Barcellos considered that a reduction of 22,000,000\$ can be made in the last budget of the monarchies. The republic should not squander its resources. The example of the Argentine republic shows the danger of the abuse of credit. He is opposed to every species of monopoly, and consequently to the banking measures of the minister of finance. With federation, he says, the union of the states can be preserved; with centralization their separation is certain.

December 17.—Congress, reversing its decision in regard to the motion postponing the organization of the states, allowed it to be discussed. Deputies Coelho e Campos, Rosa e Silva and Ottonia spoke on the Constitution. Deputy Rosa e Silva thinks that a tax on tobacco and alcohol would produce little revenue. The scheme for the discrimination of revenue contained in the government draft of the constitution would, he says, have the important state of Pernambuco without means for meeting the expenses of its local government. And yet this state would have ample means if the general government did not absorb them.

December 18.—The chamber of deputies adopted the report of the committee seating Baron de Villa Viçosa and Dr. Pires Faria as deputies from Bahia. In the debate on the Constitution, Senator José Hygino said that the document that is under discussion has one merit—it discriminates the revenue. The reason why the constitutional reform of 1834 proved ineffectual was that it failed to attend to this important point. He thinks, however, that the discrimination, adopted in the proposed Constitution, should be improved and simplified by giving the product of all indirect taxes to the state governments. Deputy Urbano Maciel thinks that if the capital is moved from the city of Rio de Janeiro, this city should be annexed to the state of the same name. Deputy Meira de Vasconcelos says that if the government draft of the Constitution be adopted, separation is inevitable.

December 19.—After speeches from Deputy Eurico Coelho and Senator Ubaldino do Amaral, Deputy Assis Brazil took the floor, defending the Rio Grande plan. By this plan the states are to collect all the revenue, each one contributing a quota for the support of the general government. He says that the principal reason for declaring a republic was because this form of government is best adapted to the principles of local self-government and federation. That these principles may not be sacrificed it is necessary that the financial policy of the country shall conform to them. If all the abuses and errors of the monarchy are to be maintained, then, said the speaker, when we expell the aged tenant of the palace in which we are now sitting, we performed an action of which we ought to be ashamed. Senator Americo Lobo says that the minister of finance in his recent speech sounded the knell of local self-government. He proposes several amendments to the Constitution, one of which permits the government to establish a tax on the passenger traffic of railways, another providing that the payment of taxes shall be made in current money, and a third reserves a tenth part of the state and federal revenue for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, and redemption of paper money. Congress declined to give leave for continuing on the following day the discussion of the motion postponing the organization of the states.

December 20.—Sr. Seabra offered a motion congratulating the government upon its decision to burn the archives of slavery, but Sr. Raimundo pointed out that this *auto de fé* would not destroy the fact that slavery had existed, while valuable historical documents would be consumed. Sr. Lamounier said that as Congress had no power to censure the government, it was not authorized to praise it. The motion was carried, but the Rio Grande do Sul, S. Paulo and Minas Geraes representatives generally voted against it. The debate on the 1st chapter of the Constitution was closed; it has, however, to be discussed a second time, we presume. The vote on the motion to close the debate was very close, 95 *pro* against 90 *noes*. The vote on the 1st chapter and the numerous amendments was fixed for the 22nd, and a somewhat disorderly session is prophesied.

Washington to Patrick Henry, 24 Sept., 1787. Minister Barbosa, however, leaves out an important part of the sentence, which is: "I wish the Constitution which is offered had been more perfect, but it is the best that could be obtained at this time, and a deed is owed for amendments hereafter." It should be explained, furthermore, that the American Constitution was framed by representatives of the people in a constitutional convention, and then sent to the separate states for ratification; while that of Brazil was framed by a dictatorial body, and is now before a constitutional convention for final adoption.—Eds. News.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Thirty-four Minas congressmen favor the removal of the state capital.

—The subscription for the children of Julio Ribeiro in Santos produced 7,150\$300 and 20¢.

—A plantation near Casa Branca, which six months ago cost 80,000\$, was recently sold for 200,000\$.

—The congress of the state of S. Paulo is to meet on March 20th. The elections of congressmen are to be held on Feb. 10th.

—Coal has been discovered in the municipality of Heval, Rio Grande do Sul. The deposits are supposed to be very valuable.

—Piahy is to have two more battalions and a squadron of national guards. We doubt whether Piahy can furnish enough voters for officering its national guard.

—At Uta, Minas Geraes, the police force having been censured for attacking a house and arresting persons without cause, abandoned the town in a body and left the jail without a guard.

—At a charity fair in the city of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, a photograph of Grm. Deodoro was sold for \$5, while one of Silveira Martins brought 200\$.

—Since the 14th of September the governor of Ceará has increased the guard at his palace to seven or eight times the previous number. Every day has two sentries.

—In Rio Grande do Sul the Emperor's friends celebrated his birthday. On several business houses the old flag was hoisted, the crown, however, being covered.

—In S. José do Rio Pardo, S. Paulo, on the night of the 4th inst., the police surmounded a hotel in which the municipal judge, Dr. João Carlos de Araújo, was stopping, and compelled him to marry.

—In the 15th the *Jornal do Commercio* extracts from the journal of the same name of St. Catharina the account of the suicide of a young German, whose name is given as Georg Teichmüller. The young man is described as being a student at the university of Jena and of a distinguished and wealthy family.

—A third-class (2c) musician of the S. Paulo police force was recently drowned in the Itamaracá river, at exactly the same place where his predecessor in rank and place was drowned some four years ago. They went to bathe, and the only inference we can draw is that baths are fatal to third-class S. Paulo musicians.

—Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, is to have another of its aspirations met. A commercial academy is to be established there. With a theatre, a poorhouse and a commercial academy, Juiz de Fora will be looking down on the other Mineiro cities before long. The good people of that place now have only a legislature and a penitentiary to look forward to.

—Rio Grande papers complain that they cannot get telegraphic news of what is occurring in this city. The news of the attack on the *Tribuna* office did not reach them till several days after the occurrence, and even then the details furnished were very meagre. The reticence of the telegraph, they say, is by no means reassuring.

—The governor of Pará telegraphs that he has received encouraging news from the Colônia colonies. A new colony had been established on fertile lands at 18 miles distance from the colony previously established. Lands had been surveyed and coffee-planting commenced. The sanitary state of the expedition was good.

—Some days ago, in Santos, an Italian named Paolo Mazza went to a police officer and, on the ground that his life was threatened, asked to be taken into custody. This being done, Paolo, availing himself of an opportunity to get hold of a salute belonging to the police, inflicted on himself therewith a mortal wound of which he expired in half an hour.

—The "national union" party of Rio Grande do Sul, which refrained from taking part in the congressional elections, has decided to take part in the coming state elections, whatever may be the pressure used by the government to prevent a free vote. Its platform will be liberty of conscience, respect for religious marriage, and self government for the state.

—How useful the telegraph is to us is illustrated by the following incident, which occurred a few days since. Messrs. B. S. Carmo & Co., of Santos, telegraphed to their correspondents in this city to purchase for them 3,000 shares of the Banco Brazil e Norte-America. The telegram, which was handed to the telegraph operator at Santos at 8 a.m., only reached their correspondents in this city at 4 p.m. The delay caused Messrs. Carmo & Co., a loss of 15,000\$000, the shares having risen in the interval.

—Rio Grande papers continue serious comments in regard to the manner in which the immigration service is conducted. They say that the steamer *Planeta* carried 1,300, although it had accommodations for only 500, and that on the voyage 50 children died. They add that to preparations whatever were made to receive these immigrants, and not a single immigration officer visited the steamer on which they arrived. Fortunately, however, they received food and shelter from the management of the Misericórdia hospital.

—In Bahia, on the 18th, the arrest of a soldier of the 9th battalion gave rise to a fight between the police and soldiers of the 5th and 9th battalions. Fourteen policemen and six soldiers of the 5th battalion were wounded. The fighting commenced at 8 o'clock p.m., and continued till 11. A police station was stormed by the soldiers, and had to be closed. The soldiers refused to obey their officers. To prevent further conflicts, a part of the 16th battalion of infantry has been detailed for police duty.

—An atrocious murder was committed in São Paulo on the 19th. The mistress of an Italian printer had left him and sought the protection of a tailor of the same nationality. The printer went to the tailor's shop, where the woman was at a sewing machine and the man ironing, and stabbed the woman to the heart, killing her instantly. He then fired four shots at the tailor, three of which struck the victim in the head. The assassin again stabbed the woman to ensure her death and made his escape. The wounded tailor is not expected to live, but was able to describe the assassin and gave his name to the police.

—On the 14th a soldier belonging to the detachment on duty at the government powder factory at Estrella, quarrelled with some employees of the São Grande cotton factory, and, after wounding three persons, one of them severely, was arrested. To avenge his arrest a party of soldiers went to the factory at 9:30 p.m., broke into several houses, brutally attacking even the ladies, who fled in terror from their homes, pursued by their assailants. The latter finally gave up the pursuit and withdrew. The affair caused intense indignation. It remains to be added that the officer in command at the powder factory was advised of the intended attack, but did nothing to prevent it, and that the operatives have since struck work for lack of protection. Such a state of affairs can have only one characterization.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—An extension of the Santa Thezera tramway along the "aqueduct road" to the Silvestre station on the Corcovado railway, was formally opened on the 20th.

—On the 17th inst. the minister of agriculture sends a list of six sins of omission and commission by the company to the fiscal engineer of the Leopoldina railway and orders him to investigate them.

—The receipts of the Leopoldina railway in November were:

Traffic.....	685,842\$040
Docks, etc.....	37,144 980
	722,987\$020

Passengers produced 190,493\$440 and goods 456,298\$160.

—At a meeting held on the 13th the board of directors of the Paulista company decided to accept the terms proposed by the English company for the sale of the Santos and Jundiahy line at the price of 70,000,000\$. If the fusion with the Manguinhos company is effected, this sum will be paid in 5% debentures. If, however, there should be no fusion, the payment will be made half in money and half in 5% debentures. As a guarantee for the fulfillment of its obligations, the Paulista company will deposit 3,000,000\$ in one of the São Paulo banks. To facilitate this transaction an effort was made to induce the government to guarantee interest on the capital of 70,000,000\$ at which the road is valued; that is, at 74,400,000\$ in addition to the sum of 24,600,000\$ which interest is now guaranteed. It is said, however, that this effort has been fruitless, the government declining to accede to the proposed arrangement.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The wheat crop in Paysandu is expected to be very large.

—Gold was quoted at 316 in Buenos Aires on Saturday, and 161.59 in Montevideo.

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires last month numbered 10,066, and departures 4,861.

—The grantee of a concession for an ocean cable to Europe, Sr. Bieckert, has deposited a guarantee of \$100,000 in the Banco Nacional at Buenos Aires.

—It is ridiculous to see River Plate countries following their horns over a wheat crop. Here in Rio, we import our wheat crops and turn them into flour—national industry—without any horn-blowing at all.

—Gen Ortega, who had been arrested by the governor of Mendoza, was released then re-arrested by order of President Pellegrini. The governor had seized 1,500 Remington rifles and 100,000 cartridges belonging to Ortega and his partisans.

—The November customs receipts at Buenos Aires amounted to \$2,324,077.20, against \$3,449,193.18 in the same month of last year. For the 11 months of 1890 the receipts aggregated \$34,072,265.01, against \$43,195,966.03 for the corresponding period of 1889.

—It appears that an Argentine senator is inviolate although he fills his house with armed men and proposes to set up a republic for himself. What funny people the Argentines are; in the United States there would have been a vacancy in the Senate almost immediately.

—A telegram published yesterday reports a disastrous inundation at Cordoba, caused by the bursting of a dam, which caused great destruction in the city and a loss of about a hundred lives. We presume the dam was that of the irrigation works located a few miles above the city.

—The *Montevideo Times* of the 11th inst. calls attention to the barbarous punishments still inflicted in the Uruguayan army by relating that four men in the artillery barracks the preceding week had received 2,500 lashes each for some trifling breach of discipline. One of the men was seriously injured. We believe in discipline most thoroughly, but there is nothing but disgrace for the country which permits such cruelties as this.

## COFFEE NOTES

—During the month of January the state tax on coffee exportation from Minas will be collected at the rate of 29 reis per kilo.

—"Last week," says the *Diário de Santos* of the 14th, "little was done in our market on account of the wide difference between the views of exporters and those of commission merchants. The latter counted on a fall in prices and, in conformity with telegrams received from foreign markets, adopted as a basis for transactions the price of 7800 for superior, feeling sure that they could buy at this price. The commission merchants, however, taking into consideration the very strong position of the article and the depleted stocks in foreign markets, firmly maintained the basis of 78200, there being consequently a difference of 200 reis per kilo, in the views of buyers and sellers. Yesterday a fall in exchange produced a lively demand for shipments to the United States and 26,000 bags changed hands on the basis of 78200 per kilo, for superior. The market closes firm."

## LOCAL NOTES

—The Academy of Fine Arts will not be so awfully dear after all. The table published on the 19th fixes the salaries at 98,240\$, and this is cheap enough.

—We have heard of and seen many parliamentary manoeuvres in our time, but to bring yellow lever into action as a means of controlling opposition is unique.

—Peter Joseph of the Saints was not satisfied with his name, so Admiral Waulenolk has kindly permitted him to call himself Peter Eugene of the Saints; a much prettier name.

—The minister of war has decided that as religious instruction has been abolished, artillery apprentices are to receive "civic instruction." We hope this excludes all idea of carrying knives?

—Cunha, the wit of the *Gazeta de Notícias*, complains about the heat. Rio is frigid in comparison with the place to which Cunha is banished, if he does not stop telling those capitalistic stories.

—According to the *Jornal* on the 17th the Brazilian *cynadrietha* had anchored in "Lowerbay," on account of a storm. Of course "lower bay" was meant, but it required a "blindman" to find it out.

—When Barão do Rosario insists that his health requires that he must reside in Europe, and insists that he must be "half-paid," people talk about rats and a ship. We confess we do not understand the allusion.

—The new statutes of the Polytechnic School occupy 842 pages of the official paper. And yet, the *Jornal* says that matters can not be allowed to continue in their present state in the department of public instruction.

—Everyone who has watched parliamentary tactics must have at once seen that the discussion of the Constitution on the 16th was directly meant to allow Sr. Barbosa to expound his opinions. It was almost transparent.

—Bravo! Emmanuel Carneiro—without an 11th—threatens the legislature with yellow fever if they do not pass that Constitution and go about their business. Emmanuel does not want anyone to talk in Rio but himself.

—Senator Ramiro Barcellos has taken out a *caçat* for his process for preserving meat. Persons who have seen it preserved by this process say that at the end of three months it still retains its natural flavor and nutritious qualities.

—Sr. Bernadelli, chief joss-man in the temple of arts, has been authorized to import professors of archeology and architecture. We presume these professors will come under the tariff classification of "wild animals," and pay a heavy duty.

—The government has resolved, after mature consideration, to dispense with rhetoric and philosophy in the entrance examinations to the law schools. It is probably thought that pouring wine into a full glass is a waste of raw material.

—Last year 1,892 persons died in this city from tuberculous affections of the lungs. This year up to the end of November, there were 1,791 deaths from the same cause. From January 1, 1885, to November 30, 1890, there were 59,878 deaths caused by these diseases.

—A police corporal recently quarrelled with his mistress and she sought other protection, but took it out of the corporal in "chaffing" him until, on the 14th, his patience was exhausted and the inevitable knife came into play. The woman is dead and the corporal a prisoner.

—We believe we have discovered why nothing is heard of the bureau of statistics. It is waiting until it knows how many head of people there are in Brazil, their physical defects and incomes, etc. Then the statistical "sharps" will take off their coats and make things fairly spin!

—The most recent statistics show that in this city and its suburbs there are 36,980 houses, of which 36,033 are subject to house-tax. Of these only 8,619 are of more than one storey. The number of houses built during the past year was 1,565. The population has recently increased considerably and very few houses are now vacant, it being, in fact, very difficult to find one for rent.

—There was a cabinet meeting on the 19th for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of the commercial treaty with the United States; but, as the minister of finance, from illness, was unable to attend, the matter was postponed.

—The Alliance Francaise gave a public entertainment at the "Club du 14 Juillet" last evening for the purpose of distributing prizes among the pupils attending the free primary school which it maintains. We are under many obligations for the courteous invitation extended to this paper.

—The police seized on Thursday a quantity of arms at the houses of B. Pechee & Co. on Rua General Camara and Theophilo Ottom. Among them were swords with the inscription *arma a Imperador*, and others with that of *arma a Republica*. They were probably the customary specimens kept by importers from which to receive orders.

—It was to be expected. Senator Ramiro Barcellos' preservative patent for beef, etc., consists in impregnating the flesh with a mixture of salt and sugar—saltpetre is not mentioned. A breakfast, slightly seasoned with the preserved article, was given on the 14th, and a company to "work the market" is imminent.

—Regarding the complaints from Rio Grande as to the suppression of telegraphic news, it may be added that the telegraph inspector here even went so far as to prohibit the sending of a press telegram regarding the emperor's state. A greater absurdity can not be imagined, but our liberators are apt in anything turning up in that line.

—When the people of Rio Grande do Sul refuse to have anything to do with Banco Emisor notes, it is found very convenient to send them up to Rio to exchange for Banco do Brazil and Banco Nacional notes. When our current cash is sent away to Bahia and Rio Grande, and our banks are full of these non-current notes, then what will the great financier do?

—In consequence of an allusion in the *Diário do Commercio* to the reports circulated in regard to the wealth acquired by the minister of foreign affairs since the proclamation of the republic, the minister has addressed a letter to the editor-in-chief of that paper asking him to preside over a court of honor for the purpose of investigating the matter. He further requests him to select the other persons of whom the court is to be composed.

—There are soft-hearted men on the staff of the *Jornal*. One of them who lives in the suburbs, went to his goat hut and, hearing a baby crying, investigated the case and found an infant abandoned to the care of the ants (not ants). The journalist saved the child and will care for it. Had this poor baby been caught destroying *manga*, another member of the *Jornal's* staff would have had it served up for supper with *palmito omaro*.

—That is not a bad idea of the Portuguese government in accepting the services of the students as volunteers to fight the English in Africa. Precautions should be taken, however, to prevent the result experienced here at the outbreak of the Paraguayan war, when the carpet-knights all came back at once on furlough. If now Portugal can imitate the organizers and leaders of that Rio "patriotic battalion" fiasco to go in Africa, we do not mind submitting something toward the expense.

—Domingue Koca, a Corsican priest, was killed in this city last Sunday by his brother Pierre Koca. For a long time the two brothers had been on bad terms. On Sunday Domingue accused Pierre of having stolen from him a gold watch and chain, and then drew a revolver, said to be the one he had been accused of stealing, and wounded his brother, so fatally that he died a few minutes after the firing. Pierre is under arrest and the police are investigating the crime.

—In view of the fact that hundreds of emus have been recently expended in importing fine horses and carriages from Buenos Aires, how is it that no one has yet discovered the need of a proper macadamized drive on which they can be displayed? Driving on rough pavements and over tram rails, disjunct cars and trams, and exhibiting the turnouts to the admiring gaze of shop-boys and servant girls is certainly not a proper use of all this new harness. Has no one yet discovered that the new avenue suggested in these columns is fast becoming a necessity?

—Those hints for the census on the 31st are simply ridiculous. They provide for a man in São Paulo registering in Rio and only lack a column for a declaration as to how you like your mother-in-law, to make them completely absurd. The form should prescribe for the names, etc., of every person in every house, dwelling, etc., at 12 o'clock on December 31st, with specifications as to age and nationality and civil state. Physical defects might be excused, for few people like to confess that they are cross-eyed, knock-kneed, pigeon-toed, or are afflicted with the mumps.

—A decidedly ridiculous *mus* has been raised by Gen. Baccayva. Sr. Zama saw fit to write, and the *Diário do Commercio* saw fit to publish, a fugitive document in which references were made to Sr. Baccayva's accumulations of wealth. The taste of the author and publisher of the document is questionable; the irritation of the minister is absurd. If every time a minister is made fun of, he is to demand an investigation of his grocery pass-book to show how much he is spending, then the sooner Gen. Baccayva returns to private life, when no one will take any notice of his expenses, the better.

—Dr. Salvador de Menonça has been appointed minister to the United States. Dr. Amral Valente being transferred to Austria. The newlyappointed minister leaves for New York on the steamer *Seguanga* to-day.

—The *Jornal* will trip sometimes in spite of all our efforts to keep it straight. On the 15th an editorial says that Berlin spends 421,000 marks in street cleaning, etc., and then gives the equivalent as 822,000\$. As any bank in Rio will give a reichsmark for 600 reis current funds, it must be clear that 252,600\$ is the equivalent of what Berlin is spending in street cleaning.

—Hon. Edwin H. Conger, the new minister from the United States, presented his credentials to the chief of the provisional government on the 19th. The exchange of friendly assurances was exceptionally cordial. We regret to say that our copy of the remarks made by Mr. Conger on presenting his credentials came to hand too late for this issue, and we are therefore compelled to defer its publication until our next.

—A reception was given on board the new flaming steamer *Amazonas* on Friday evening last to permit an inspection of this latest addition to the fleet of that enterprising company. The new steamer is 326 feet in length and 41½ in breadth, will carry 60 first-class and about 350 second class passengers, and is provided with electric light and all modern conveniences. We are indebted to Capt. Kier for a very courteous invitation to visit the ship.

—One of the least excusable acts of official vandalism which has been committed here in a long time may be seen on the once beautiful "aqueduct road," running from Santa Thezera to the Caracavalho. The walks of the aqueduct long the road had grown grey with age, and were covered with madden-hair ferns for nearly its whole length. The sanitary motives, however, felt impelled to white-wash the structure, so the beautiful ferns have all been scraped off, and the soft grey tints of the old walls have all been covered with a glaring white-wash. The road is completely spoiled, for the glare from the white walls is more than one cares to endure for so great a distance. We are now expecting to hear that the "avenue of palms" has also been whitewashed.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The "Fabricação de Gelo" company, capital 500,000\$, announces that this amount has been subscribed.

—The "Intermediária" company, capital 100,000\$, will act as agent for its clients in nearly every possible manner; collect debts and dividends, liquidate firms, guarantee transactions and persons, etc. The capital seems moderate for so extensive a programme.

—Dr. José Roberto da Cunha Salles asked the minister of agriculture for government assistance and a monopoly "to rebuild all the old landings existing in this city, to build 5,000 houses for working men in the suburbs and to establish tram lines with passage money at 60 reis." The doctor appears to have asked for too much, for on the 20th Gen. Glycerio says, *Indiferença*.

—The following amounts appeared as "aid to agriculture" upon the balance sheets of the banks on the 29th ulto.

Banco Agricola.....	8,262,911\$405
Banco do Brazil.....	18,097,993 820
Banco Colonizador e Agricola.....	1,010,857 110
Banco Credit Real do Brazil.....	10,007,385 210
do de S. Paulo.....	9,216,748 655
Banco Industrial e Mercantil.....	1,298,510 692
Banco Lavoura e Commercio.....	20,349,541 600
Banco Territorial de Minas.....	565,442 135
	68,807,720\$096

—On November 29th the banks of issue had in circulation:

Banco do Brazil, old issue.....	11,337,351\$8
do new do.....	26,499,000
Banco dos Estados Unidos.....	51,107,840
Banco Nacional, old issue.....	239,700
do new do.....	49,593,860
Banco União de S. Paulo.....	8,185,750
Banco Emisor da Bahia.....	6,800,000
	153,764,100\$

against 144,565,550\$ on October 31st.

—By the balance sheets dated on the 29th ulto, the Treasury had to its credit the following amounts:

Banco do Brazil.....	7,280,364\$390
Banco Nacional.....	2,394,067 390
	9,674,431\$780

and owed:

Banco do Brazil, Treasury notes.....	1,900,000\$000
Banco Nacional, acct. current.....	716,029 270
	2,616,029\$270

During November the Treasury paid off 4,000,000\$ of notes, but the balance at the Banco do Brazil shows a decrease for the month of about 2,200,000\$.



—The Theatro Brailleira company, capital 400,000\$, was formally organized on the 15th inst.

—On the 11th inst. the Melloramentos company was authorized to condemn S. Bento hill in order to lay its rails from Ponta do Cajá up to the custom-house.

—It is almost certain that the Norte-Sul navigation company has purchased the steamers of Lamport & Holt's line that have been doing the southern ports business.

—On the 15th the minister of finance authorized a man to organize a "predial and territorial credit bank," with a capital of 10,000,000\$, but declared that the institution could not issue hypothecary notes.

—It may be all right, of course, but why does S. Paulo send down to Rio for subscriptions for that Yuhiana company when it has already so much accumulated wealth? Sometimes it is well to look sideways at great favors.

—A *chocote* in the suburbs of S. Paulo brought in February, 1889, for \$5,500, was sold a few days ago for 10,000\$. A local journal asks where will this stop? We reply—in the lunatic asylum or the Casa de Correção.

—The shareholders of the Industrial Cerâmica e Lenta company received for each of their shares two of the Central Manufactureira company, with 50 per cent. paid up and 50\$ in cash. There appears to have been only 40\$ paid on the Cerâmica shares.

—On the 20th inst. a decree was signed making dependent upon legislative sanction contracts for the introduction of immigrants and the establishment of colonies. Gen. Glicério, having served every one, now closes the door after the stable is empty.

—The new company composed of the Norte e Oeste and Terras e Colonização companies, will be known as the "Empresa Industrial e Colonizadora do Brasil." The capital will be 40,000,000\$, and the shares, with 40\$ paid, will be credited a bonus of 20\$ per share.

—On what principle of justice and equity is the privilege based of granting to private industrial enterprises the right to condemn private property? Why should one man be obliged by law to surrender his property to another for private uses, and at a price fixed by a third party?

—On the 14th the minister of agriculture authorized the inspector of public works to excuse Daviery & Co. from the fine imposed for not furnishing 26,000 tons of pipes within contract time, and at the same time authorized an amicable termination for the contract with the firm.

—We called attention in our last issue to a decree authorizing the payment of 3,000,000\$ to the heirs of one Rebello, a contractor on the government railways in Pernambuco; the decree is dated on the 12th, published on the 17th, and the amount is 3,000,249\$120.

—"Vitruvius Economicus" is the name of a company, capital 500,000\$, that will establish an elegant service of transporting persons in the city and suburbs for a modest retainer, but which will produce profits of 50 per cent. It is an omnibus company under a "highfalutin" name.

—A decree, dated on the 5th inst., grants exceptional favors to Bachebr Antunir Pereira de Queiroz for "developing on a large scale the industry of silk, wool and linen in the State of S. Paulo." Free entry of plant and raw material, and exemption from house tax for 10 years are among the favors granted.

—The "Comercio e Industria Botafogo," capital 600,000\$, was placed before the public on the 15th. The company will purchase confectioners' shops, sugar refineries, preserve and pickle factories, bakeries and groceries, and only needs a banking department and a cotton mill to be complete.

—To the enjoyment of the interior there have been granted from November 15th to this date three extraordinary credits amounting to 6,659,000\$, and 5 supplementary credits amounting to 1,200,000\$.—*Journal do Commercio*, Dec. 17. It is a pity the *Journal* did not collect the credits opened for the money during the same time.

—We hear from a creditable person that the minister of finance is thinking of calling into the Union the debts of the various states of the Republic, which are estimated at 80,000,000\$. We are also informed that the operation which his Ex. must execute to realize his plan will be negotiated with the new Banco da Republica.—*Gazeta de Notícias*, Dec. 16.

—The prospectus of the "Central Alagoana" railway company was published on the 19th. The proposed capital is 25,000,000\$, of which it is proposed to call up 30 per cent., and the road will be built by the proceeds of debenture loans. The general government guarantees 6 per cent. in gold on 30,000\$ per kilometre.

—The "Centros Pastorais do Brasil" company, capital 15,000,000\$, was announced on the 18th. The holders of the concession secured a government guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum, and cattle-breeding, dairy-farming, etc., are the objects of the company. Sr. Paulino José Soares de Souza, leader of the "moderate" political party of Rio de Janeiro, is on the directory.

—It is clear that Gen. Barbosa has quite as much an idea of what money has been spent during the past year as we have. Not the slightest!

—A decree, dated on the 13th, strangely enough does not grant an interest guarantee to Cande de Moreira Lima for establishing two central sugar and rum mills in S. Paulo; but it does grant the Earl the right to condemn real estate and water power, to years exemption from import duties on the plant, etc., for his mills, and to years free carriage for this plant, etc., on government railways.

—Among other favors mentioned in the prospectus of the Central Alagoana railway is the following: "The capital will earn interest during the construction of the works, to count from the realization of the installments, which will be made according to the progress of the works. If, however, it should be convenient to raise a sum in excess of the expenses for a year, the company may offer to deposit the sum in the treasury agency in London. The treasury will pay 6 per cent. for a deposit, and use private enterprises for obtaining temporary loans."

—During the first fortnight in December the following companies registered their statutes at the Junta Commercial in this city:—

Nome	Capital
União das Triangulares	15,000,000\$
Theatro Elen-Jordim	150,000
Lactea Fluminense	150,000
Mutuação Commercial e Agrícola	1,000,000
Agrícola e Industrial Fluminense	5,000,000
Industrial de Pernambuco	200,000
Importadora e Introdutora do Rio de Janeiro	2,000,000
Central Manufactureira	600,000
Emp. Bonanca e Mercantil	600,000
Commercial e Agrícola Quarentena	200,000
Hotel Internacional de Pernambuco	250,000
L. Cleto & Co. (special partnership)	100,000
Cooperativa Militar	400,000
Ciência Parisiense	400,000
	25,000,000

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 22nd, 1890.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000 gold, 27 1/2).  
do do do do do U. S. 54 75 cts.  
do do do do do U. S. 54 75 cts.  
do do do do do U. S. 54 75 cts.  
do do do do do U. S. 54 75 cts.

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 21 1/2%  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 54 75 cts.  
do do do do do U. S. 54 75 cts.  
do do do do do U. S. 54 75 cts.  
Value of \$100 (\$4 80 per £) in Brazilian currency (paper) 25 30 cts.  
Value of £1 sterling 11\$ 31 1/2

## EXCHANGE.

December 15.—The banks opened at 21 1/2% on London, which was advanced by the Nacional and Sul Americano to 22 1/2% in the afternoon. Official rates were 21 1/2% on London, 437-439 on Paris and 535-543 on Hamburg at gold; 2530-2532 on New York at sight. In the afternoon some repassé bills appeared and were reported closed at 22 1/2-27 1/2, and commercial sterling was quoted at 22-22 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11\$100 b. o. 30th, and closed with buyers at 11\$370, sellers at 11\$300 for cash; buyers at 11\$300, sellers at 11\$200 for the 31st.

December 16.—Official rates were advanced by the foreign banks to 21 1/2% on London; the native banks were generally at 22. The market was quiet and firm with some transactions reported in repassé paper at 22 1/2 and commercial sterling quoted at 22 1/2-27 1/2. There was no Duka, owing to the death of a broker, Sr. Domingos José de Almeida Castro.

December 17.—Official rates are still unchanged, 21 1/2% on London, 437-439 on Paris and 535-543 on Hamburg at gold; 2530-2532 on New York at sight. The market was not considered so firm for there was money for commercial sterling in the afternoon at 21 1/2. The business done was small; repassé paper was quoted at 22 1/2 and commercial sterling at 22 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 11\$200 for cash; sellers at 11\$200 b. o. 31st.

December 18.—The banks opened at 21 1/2% on London, but the market was nervous. It was known that the minister of finance had tendered his resignation, and in the afternoon it was announced that he had withdrawn the tender. The foreign banks named no rates about 8 p.m.; shortly after the London & Brazilian posted 21 1/2% on London and the native banks had 21 1/2% posted, but were not driving at the rate. There was little doing with bank sterling closing reported at 21 1/2-27 1/2 and commercial quoted at 21 1/2-27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 11\$200.

December 19.—Official rates were 21 1/2% on London, 437-439 on Paris and 541-544 on Hamburg at gold; 2530-2532 on New York at sight, but the market was steady during the day at 21 1/2 for bank sterling. Repassé sterling was reported at 21 1/2 and commercial was quoted at 21 1/2-27 1/2. The business done was of little importance. Sovereigns sold, b. o. 5 Jan. at 11\$300, closing with buyers at 11\$200, sellers at 11\$240 for cash; buyers at 11\$200, sellers at 11\$200 for January 5th.

December 20.—The Banco Sul Americano advanced its sterling rate to 21 1/2%, the other banks were still at 21 1/2%, but bills were to be had at 21 1/2. Bank on Paris 436-439 and on Hamburg 538-544. The market was quiet and commercial sterling was quoted at 22-22 1/2; there was business done during the day at these quotations. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$190, sellers at 11\$210 for cash, sellers at 11\$150, s. o. January 15th.

December 22.—The official sterling rate is 21 1/2% at all the banks, with bills to be had at 21 1/2% and money offering at 21 for commercial. The market is quiet and steady.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 15.

1000 Sovs. ba. 30th.	17 100	165 deb. Geral	69
200 Agricola	145	2000 Cred. Movel.	55
500 Br. Amer. pr	14	1000 do 31st.	57
300 Commercial	59	1000 do 15 Jan.	60
300 do	71	100 Italia-Prax.	5
100 do	71	100 Nacional	135 500
300 do	72	100 do	135
300 Construção	218	100 do	137
4114 do 30 Jan.	230	1000 Rural e Int.	75
100 do 31 Jan.	232	100 do	78
2000 do do 233	1000	1000 do	80
1000 do do 235	1000	300 Sul Americano	117
1000 do do 237	1000	100 do	117 500
200 Estados Unidos	230	100 do	118

### Railways.

400 Geral	36 500	75 Quilombo	75
250 do	37 500	500 do Jan.	85
180 do	37	500 Saracahua	118
300 Minas Gerais	45	prolongation	118
1000 Quilombo	75		

### Miscellaneous.

1000 Lloyd Braz.	214	100 Industrial do Br.	300
25 do reg.	218	100 do 15 Jan.	34
600 Evonias	52	300 do	34 500
250 do	28 500	350 do	35
200 do	33 500	350 do	35 500
300 Tonnes	75	2450 Nova Era	35
300 do	75 500	2000 do	37
100 Tonnes	40	2000 do Jan.	45
300 Pelin Plastica	14	100 Protec. do Br.	22

December 17.

1000 Sovs. ba. 30th.	17 100	165 deb. Geral	69
200 Agricola	145	2000 Cred. Movel.	55
500 Br. Amer. pr	14	1000 do 31st.	57
300 Commercial	59	1000 do 15 Jan.	60
300 do	71	100 Italia-Prax.	5
100 do	71	100 Nacional	135 500
300 do	72	100 do	135
300 Construção	218	100 do	137
4114 do 30 Jan.	230	1000 Rural e Int.	75
100 do 31 Jan.	232	100 do	78
2000 do do 233	1000	1000 do	80
1000 do do 235	1000	300 Sul Americano	117
1000 do do 237	1000	100 do	117 500
200 Estados Unidos	230	100 do	118

### Railways.

400 Geral	36 500	75 Quilombo	75
250 do	37 500	500 do Jan.	85
180 do	37	500 Saracahua	118
300 Minas Gerais	45	prolongation	118
1000 Quilombo	75		

### Miscellaneous.

1000 Lloyd Braz.	214	100 Industrial do Br.	300
25 do reg.	218	100 do 15 Jan.	34
600 Evonias	52	300 do	34 500
250 do	28 500	350 do	35
200 do	33 500	350 do	35 500
300 Tonnes	75	2450 Nova Era	35
300 do	75 500	2000 do	37
100 Tonnes	40	2000 do Jan.	45
300 Pelin Plastica	14	100 Protec. do Br.	22

December 18.

1000 Sovs. ba. 30th.	17 100	165 deb. Geral	69
200 Agricola	145	2000 Cred. Movel.	55
500 Br. Amer. pr	14	1000 do 31st.	57
300 Commercial	59	1000 do 15 Jan.	60
300 do	71	100 Italia-Prax.	5
100 do	71	100 Nacional	135 500
300 do	72	100 do	135
300 Construção	218	100 do	137
4114 do 30 Jan.	230	1000 Rural e Int.	75
100 do 31 Jan.	232	100 do	78
2000 do do 233	1000	1000 do	80
1000 do do 235	1000	300 Sul Americano	117
1000 do do 237	1000	100 do	117 500
200 Estados Unidos	230	100 do	118
200 do 31 Jan.	235		

### Railways.

400 Geral	36 500	75 Quilombo	75
250 do	37 500	500 do Jan.	85
180 do	37	500 Saracahua	118
300 Minas Gerais	45	prolongation	118
1000 Quilombo	75		

### Miscellaneous.

1000 Lloyd Braz.	214	100 Industrial do Br.	300
25 do reg.	218	100 do 15 Jan.	34
600 Evonias	52	300 do	34 500
250 do	28 500	350 do	35
200 do	33 500	350 do	35 500
300 Tonnes	75	2450 Nova Era	35
300 do	75 500	2000 do	37
100 Tonnes	40	2000 do Jan.	45
300 Pelin Plastica	14	100 Protec. do Br.	22

December 19.

1000 Sovs. ba. 30th.	17 100	165 deb. Geral	69
200 Agricola	145	2000 Cred. Movel.	55
500 Br. Amer. pr	14	1000 do 31st.	57
300 Commercial	59	1000 do 15 Jan.	60
300 do	71	100 Italia-Prax.	5
100 do	71	100 Nacional	135 500
300 do	72	100 do	135
300 Construção	218	100 do	137
4114 do 30 Jan.	230	1000 Rural e Int.	75
100 do 31 Jan.	232	100 do	78
2000 do do 233	1000	1000 do	80
1000 do do 235	1000	300 Sul Americano	117
1000 do do 237	1000	100 do	117 500
200 Estados Unidos	230	100 do	118
200 do 31 Jan.	235		

### Railways.

400 Geral	36 500	75 Quilombo	75
250 do	37 500	500 do Jan.	85
180 do	37	500 Saracahua	118
300 Minas Gerais	45	prolongation	118
1000 Quilombo	75		

### Miscellaneous.

1000 Lloyd Braz.	214	100 Industrial do Br.	300
25 do reg.	218	100 do 15 Jan.	34
600 Evonias	52	300 do	34 500
250 do	28 500	350 do	35
200 do	33 500	350 do	35 500
300 Tonnes	75	2450 Nova Era	35
300 do	75 500	2000 do	37
100 Tonnes	40	2000 do Jan.	45
300 Pelin Plastica	14	100 Protec. do Br.	22

December 20.

1000 Sovs. ba. 30th.	17 100	165 deb. Geral	69
200 Agricola	145	2000 Cred. Movel.	55
500 Br. Amer. pr	14	1000 do 31st.	57
300 Commercial	59	1000 do 15 Jan.	60
300 do	71	100 Italia-Prax.	5
100 do	71	100 Nacional	135 500
300 do	72	100 do	135
300 Construção	218	100 do	137
4114 do 30 Jan.	230	1000 Rural e Int.	75
100 do 31 Jan.	232	100 do	78
2000 do do 233	1000	1000 do	80
1000 do do 235	1000	300 Sul Americano	117
1000 do do 237	1000	100 do	117 500
200 Estados Unidos	230	100 do	118
200 do 31 Jan.	235		

### Railways.

400 Geral	36 500	75 Quilombo	75
250 do	37 500	500 do Jan.	85
180 do	37	500 Saracahua	118
300 Minas Gerais	45	prolongation	118
1000 Quilombo	75		

### Miscellaneous.

1000 Lloyd Braz.	214	100 Industrial do Br.	300
25 do reg.	218	100 do 15 Jan.	34
600 Evonias	52	300 do	34 500
250 do	28 500	350 do	35
200 do	33 500	350 do	35 500
300 Tonnes	75	2450 Nova Era	35
300 do	75 500	2000 do	37
100 Tonnes	40	2000 do Jan.	45
300 Pelin Plastica	14	100 Protec. do Br.	22

December 21.

200 Lloyd Braz...	236	3600 Nova Bra....	37
233 do .....	237	200 Evoneas .....	54
1000 do br 5 Jan. wd	245	500 do .....	53
100 Melh. no Brazil	410	200 do .....	53
500 do .....	415	1000 do 11 Jan	50
600 do .....	430	300 Norte e Oeste	42
200 Intc de Melli.	4	1000 do .....	42

Tanjore .....	Quebec	10 C
The Macdunn .....	Rosario	

Tanjore	Quebec	10 Oct
The Macabean	Rosario	
Thomas Hylard	Cardiff	15 Nov
Tusk	Cardiff	
Vaaren	Norfolk	
Veritas	Cardiff	
Veto	Sunderland	4 Oct
Vandura	Liverpool	
Zelma	St. Simon's	
Zephyr	Glasgow	27 Oct

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONFIRMED
Dec. 15	Darmstadt Gr	Bremen <sup>1</sup> 19d	H. Stolz & K.
	Bretagne Gr	Genoa <sup>5</sup> 35d	Karl Valais & K.
	Alaska Br	Amsterdam <sup>1</sup> 34d	H. Stolz & K.
	London Gr	London <sup>1</sup> 34d	H. Stolz & K.
	Nanyang Br	Liverpool <sup>1</sup> 34d	Norton, M'W
	Chatham Br	P. Alegre <sup>1</sup> 8d	Norton, M'W
	Peru Gr	Valparaiso <sup>1</sup> 10d	Royce, A
	Ecuador Br	Liverpool <sup>1</sup> 34d	Norton, M'W
	Oil Gr	Valparaiso <sup>1</sup> 10d	Norton, M'W
	Mexico Br	Cardiff <sup>1</sup> 47d	Wilson Sons & C
	Rimutaka Br	Wellington 31d	Wilson Sons & C
	Manzanera Gr	do 19h	E. Johnston & F. Mazou
	V. S. Nicolas Br	do 14h	Norton, M'W
	Kepler Br	do 10d	Norton, M'W
	Algeria Gr	Hampstead <sup>1</sup> 24d	E. Johnston & F. Mazou
	Montevideo Gr	Hanover <sup>1</sup> 22d	E. Johnston & F. Mazou
	Entre Rios Gr	Havre <sup>1</sup> 18d	F. Mazou
	Cafre Gr	Valparaiso <sup>1</sup> 2d	Watson, B. & A.
	Vittoria Ital	River Plate 335d	A. Fiorita & C.
	Deucery Br	New York <sup>1</sup> 30d	Herin & C.
	Alaska Br	New York <sup>1</sup> 30d	Norton, M'W
	Cabral Br	P. Alegre <sup>1</sup>	do
	June Br	Port <sup>1</sup> 19d	Noie-Sul Con
	San Diego, Amer	San Diego <sup>1</sup> 19d	Wilson Sons & C
	La Plata Fr	Bordeaux <sup>1</sup> 15d	Mess. Martin
	Charente Fr	do 22d	do

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARE
Dec. 15	Mami Jr	London	Studies
17	Woodsworth H	Antwerp <sup>1</sup>	do
17	Arnan Jr	Victoria	do
18	Santos G	Santos	do
19	Archimedes G	Santos	do
16	Hainstadt Jr	River Plate <sup>1</sup>	do
17	Treat H	Southampton <sup>1</sup>	do
17	M de Rocio F	Santos	do
17	Heinagie F	River Plate	do
18	Cunning H	Porto Alegre	do
16	Rimstad A	do	do
18	Arstot H	Valparaiso <sup>1</sup>	do
19	The Ivy B	Paranaguá	do
10	K. F. Muhl m	Santos	do
19	Antonius G	Hillegom <sup>1</sup>	do
20	Vitória H	Gema <sup>1</sup>	do
26	Dafna F	Ilavre	Same cargo
20	Arstot H	Ilavre, Aires	do
21	V. C. S. Nicolas P	Ilavre <sup>1</sup>	Sandwich
21	Alta Plata F	do	do
21	Charham B	Pert. Alegre <sup>1</sup>	do

Calling at intermediate ports.

**FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT**

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
------	------	---------	------------	-----------

American sp LybiaSkolfield	1201	Oct. 26	New York.	União Industr
-------------------------------	------	---------	-----------	---------------

bk E. W. Stetson	116	Dec. 1	New York	Watson, R. &
bk V H. Hopkins	933	10	Boston ...	B. F. C. & Son
bk Alice E. ....	479	21	New York	Berla & C

<i>Argentine</i>				
bk Belarmina ..	866	Sept. 7	Macão ....	Norton & C
bk Leopoldina ..	1454	Nov. 3	Macão ....	P. Fernandes &

<i>Austrian</i>				
bk Josef .....	4 <sup>th</sup>	Nov. 12	Marseilles	Karl Valais &
<i>British</i>				
sn K. of Thistle.	1427	Sept. 11	Shields ..	In distress

bk Northumbria	1292	27	Sunderland	Large Irons
bk Highmoor ..	1110	27	P. Adelaide	Rio Flour Mill
bk Snow Queen	984	Nov. 6	Pensacola,	G Gudgeon &
sp Anne M Law	1125	8	Cardiff ..	To order

sp Gen. Donville	153	11	Cardiff ...	Cent. Braz. R
sp P. of Brander	122	25	Glasgow ..	Obras Publica
ing Persa .....	378	26	New York	W. Guimarães
lk Mouth'shire	1161	27	Cardiff ...	Lago Itaipos

bk Nimbus. ....	1222	27 Norfolk ...	Gas Co.
bk Berar. ....	954	28 Antwerp .	Walter, H. &
sp Charles. ....	1456	29 Cardiff. ....	Braz. Coal Co
bk Antiquene. ....	1628	30 Cardiff. ....	Wilson Sons

bg Uda.....	167	Dec. 1	Mossoró ..	To order
sp W. G. Russell	1248		Greenock ..	Watson, R. &
lk Nautant .....	1063		Greenock..	B. Rodrigues
bg Zucua .....	124		Greenock ..	Zucha & Silva

sp. <i>Larvacea</i> .....	1428	1	Cardiff.....	Lage Irmies
sp. <i>Algonia</i> .....	1184	1	Cardiff.....	Mess. Martin
hk C. of Liver pl	1379	1	Cardiff.....	Bras. Coal Co
hk <i>Goulden</i> .....	272	1	Newport	Muggeridge &

kg Louisa Ann..	98	5	Rincon ..	Wilson Sons &
sp Lord Lytton	1263	5	Cardiff ....	Wilson Sons &
kg Fort Repetto	723	6	Liverpool	Silva, Lowndes
kg Arizona	85		Cardiff	Lowndes

bk Astoria .....	1185	12	Cardinal ....	Gloyd Braz.
Danish .....				
bk Arica .....	383	Oct. 27	New York	F. M. Brande
ug Dana .....	180	Nov. 29	Bs. Aires	L. Camuyran

bk J. P. A . . . . .	1173	Nov. 30	Cardiff . . .	Cent Braz. R
bk Fernand Henri	597	Dec. 1	Bordeaux.	Divivier & C

bk Ariadne ....	563	Nov. 5	Liverpool.	De M. Snell
bk F.v.d. L'cken	323	16	Rosario ...	J. de Souza &
bk Cardinal ....	358	25	Campana..	G. Gudgeon

bg F. W. Fischer	213	27	lis. Aires..	G. Gudgeon
lug Diana.....	370	30	Messoró ..	To order
bg José Guebra.	360	30	Imbituba .	Pinheiro B. &
sp Ferd Fischer	1726	Dec. 7	Funne.....	To order

lk Piac. Triestine	304	15	Wisby....	C. Hecksher
lk Baltimore....	466	Nov. 3	Marseilles..	Duvivier & C
bk N. Anthurina.	314	4	Sta. Cath'n	L. Roumagnon

Norwegian				
bk Sigurd.....	253	Oct 23	Macho ....	Vieira M. & A
lug Handy.....	270	Nov. 18	Paysandii .	In distress
hk Linloen.....	916	20	Ayr.....	City Improve

bk Leviathan ...	381	20	Pernam'co.	To order
bk Juana.....	316	24	S. Nicolas.	John Moore &
bk Corona.....	1422	29	Cardiff....	Wilson Sons
sp Amity .....	1056	30	Cardiff....	B. Rodrigues

sp America .....	1357	Dec. 1	Glasgow ..	Indust. Brazil
bk Sea.....	768	1	Swinsen ..	Braz. Coal C
bk Anna .....	458	1	Ba. Aires..	H. Stoltz & C
bk Pr. Frederick	1456	2	Carliff .....	Wilson Sons

bk Eliezer .....	439	5 Grangem'h	J.H. Bellamy
bk Christina ....	379	5 Swansea ..	B. Rodrigues
bk Hermanus ..	378	5 Newcastle .	Wilson Sons
bk India .....	216	5 Newport	Cent. Braz. I

bg Modesta .....	255	5 Macao .....	Joao. Marinh
bik Admiral .....	723	8 Cardiff .....	B. Rodrigues
bik Alfhild .....	1254	8 Cardiff .....	Cent. Braz. F
bik Arizona .....	1002	0 Cardiff .....	Cent. Braz. F

lug Gambetta...	399	12	Maceib...	C. W. Gross
bik Haali.....	871	20	Quebec...	To order
<i>Portuguese</i>				
bik Vasco da Gama	510	Nov. 12	Oporto	Carte Simoes

bk Novo Silêncio	235	30	Oporto....	J. A. G. Sant
bk Audácia ...	562	30	Oporto....	Costa Simões
hg S. Mannel...	233	Dec. 2	Mossoró..	A. M. Marin

hg Saga .....	290	Nov. 11	Marseilles	To order
bk West' Nr'land	318	29	Macdo ....	To order
bk Carlota .....	575	Dec. 1	Hornosand	C. W. Gross
bk Eros .....	125		Coniff	

10	Cardim	Ferraz. Coal Co
10	Mossoró	Ferraz Sob. 8

December 20th. 1890.

## BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non- transfer	Last sale	Closing quotation
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
	1,218,000\$	5,618\$	Agrícola do Brasil .....	2 1/200—July	80\$	145\$300	.... —145\$00
	100,000\$		Alfama do Brazil .....		60\$	150\$00	
	500,000\$	8,940\$	Arcelor .....	2 1/200—July	80\$	150\$00	
	800,000\$		do 2 series .....	2 400—July	60\$	190\$00	
	400,000\$		Boa .....		60\$	70\$00	
	100,000\$		Boa .....		60\$	70\$00	
M 100,000\$			Boa .....		60\$	70\$00	
M 100,000\$			Boa .....		60\$	70\$00	

2 series	1
America could	

[illegible]

azul. ....	1
l. ....	1

# INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	200,441\$	Albany	1\$00—July '00	20\$	22\$000	—
3,000,000	750,000	494,707	Argos Insurance	25 000—Jan. '00	250	374 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	71,012	Avonia	1 000—Jan. '00	10	9 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	110,000	Banque	200—Jan. '00	20	10 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	102,731	Cambridge	2 500—Jan. '00	25	31 000	—

e	.....	3	Obel—
	.....	1)	Obel—

1.000.000	200.000	Imunizantes .....	1.500—Jan. 91	21	12.000	—
5.000.000	100.000	Interlegales .....	1.000—July 90	100	181.000	—
1.000.000	100.000	Landais .....	1.000—Jan. 91	10	—	—
1.000.000	200.000	Nat. Permanente .....	1.000—Jan. 91	10	—	—
5.000.000	750.000	Pendente .....	1.000—July 90	50	5.000	—
5.000.000	250.000	Possíveis .....	2.000—July 90	20	10.500	—
1.000.000	100.000	União Com. dos Vargatas .....	1.000—July 90	10	40.000	—
5.000.000	200.000	Vigilantes .....	750—July 90	10	10.000	—
						—50.000

## TRAMWAYS.

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Dividend nominal	Last sale	Closing quotation
5.000.000\$	5.000.000\$	Caris Urbanos .....	4500—Oct. 91	200\$	275.000	—
1.000.000	8.000.000	Arrilal Botelho .....	1.700—Oct. 91	—	—	—
200.000	200.000	Pernambuco .....	4.500—July 90	100	9.000	330.000—
1.200.000	700.000	Pôrto Alegre .....	2.000—July 90	200	200	—
4.000.000	1.000.000	S. Christóvão .....	15.000—July 90	200	185.000	215.000—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>
------------------	--------------------------

4.000,000	1.000,000	...	Agr. Colômbia de Vass. res.	...	2000	100.000
7.000,000	7.000,000	...	Car. e Vapão Fluminense	4.000-july-july	300	300.000
7.000,000	7.000,000	...	Campanha Fluminense	10-july-july	200	210.000
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	Comércio e Indústria	...	200	210.000
3.000,000	3.000,000	...	Commissões e Equip. de Life	...	40	41.000
2.000,000	2.000,000	...	Elevação e Fabr. de Chuvis	4 <sup>o</sup> -july-july	400	400.000
10.000,000	10.000,000	...	Empresa de Obras Públi. a	...	300	310.000
...	...	...	do - a series	7 <sup>o</sup> 1/2-july-july	300	400.000
1.200,000	2.500,000	...	Ensaieira de Café	7 <sup>o</sup> 1/2-july-july	40	120.000
100,000,000	9.000,000	...	Evangel. Fluminense	...	40	...
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	Expo. de Vapores de F. e M. e	...	20	...
200,000	200,000	220,000	Industrial Flum. (Klöpper)	8-july-july	100	...
5.000,000	5.000,000	...	Melhoramentos no Brazil	...	300	...
3.000,000	3.000,000	...	do - de Rio	...	60	47.000
1.500,000	1.500,000	...	do - de S. Paulo	...	71	68.000
1.200,000	1.200,000	...	Nacional de Oleos	8-july-july	...	60.000
20.000,000	20.000,000	...	Norte e Oeste do Brazil	...	40	42.000
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	Porto de Em. Rural	...	37	35.000
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	Petrol. Alameda	6-july-Aug.	120	...
1.500,000	1.500,000	...	Phosphato de Cal.	...	120	...
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	Plantamento de Rio	5-july-july	150	...
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	Services Maritimos	7-july-Oct.	300	...
4.000,000	4.000,000	400,000	S. Jeronymo mines	...	200	...
...	...	...	do - a series	...	100	157.000
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	Terras e Colonizaçao	...	30	...
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	Terras e Construçoes	...	40	48.000
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	União Brazil	...	60	75.000
1.000,000	1.000,000	...	Unio	...	74	...
300,000	300,000	...	Unio	16-july-july	300	...

## Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S  
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETSBETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
Established in 1865Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1890

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 24	La Plata	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 25	Magdalena	Bahia Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
Jan. 7	Elbe	La Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Rotterdam and London.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate  
Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate  
Tuesday.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL  
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

## SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

FINANCE Capt Zolling..... 28 Jan 91

The fine Steamer

## ADVANCE,

Captain CROSSMAN

will sail 7th January at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, BARBADOS,  
MARTINIQUE AND ST. THOMAS.

## Passage Rates

To	cabins	steering
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
" New York.....	\$148	"
" " back.....	\$278	"

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE  
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN  
GOVERNMENTS.

## INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Heracles..... 27th Dec.

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London)

Coleridge..... 29th Dec.

For Other Ports:

Spencer for Bahia and Liverpool..... 22nd Dec.

Euclid for New Orleans..... 31st "

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly

Chatham.....

Canning.....

or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

97, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—Norton, McGaw &amp; Co.

82 Rua 1º de Março.

NEW ZEALAND  
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro,

Ruanapu..... Jan. 16th 1891  
Kalkoura..... Feb. 13thThese steamers are first-class in every respect and are  
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-  
commodations. Call at TERNHEIFF and PLYMOUTH; pas-  
sengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
LIMITED.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

## NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

## HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic..... Jan. 18th 1891  
Tahiti..... 29thSteamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TERNHEIFF  
and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port

For freight apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co. Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated  
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated  
Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

## BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 39, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 ½, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago,  
Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,

USE

## PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

[Liquid]

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. J. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such  
form as to be readily assimilated by the system.As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Seasickness and Sick Headache,  
In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Inebriety, Despondency, and Cases of  
Impaired Nerve Function

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally  
recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools.It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize  
with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

3 m.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co.

Companhia União Industrial  
S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$

Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hosiery, office bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Underwear, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTURERA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRASILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, finges, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen  
ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES &amp; Co.

Sucs. J. V. HALL &amp; Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Aconcagua..... Dec. 28th  
Saratá..... Jan. 15th 1891  
Britannia..... 25thThese popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken  
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th  
of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines

accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st. cl. 3rd. cl.

Rio — Antwerp, Bremen..... 600 Marks, 1000/000

" New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 1,500/000

" London..... 1,000 " 1,500/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ &amp; Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 61.

Rio de Janeiro

## HAUPT &amp; Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega

Caixa 786.

RIO DE JANEIRO,

Representatives in Brazil of

FRIED. KRUPP,

Essen, Rhineland.

## HEIDSIECK &amp; Co's.

## DRY MONOPOLE.

## TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of  
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gamba No. 10 &amp; 12.

Telephone Call, No. 39.

(Under new direction.)

## THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

(Late "The River Plate Times.")

## DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888.

The only newspaper in the English language published in  
the Republic of Uruguay.Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay,  
Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the  
United States.This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowl-  
edged representative organ of English interests in the Re-  
public.

## FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.

For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER

Calle Treinta y Tres 61 — Montevideo

## To Preserve Manufacturers and Salters.

An English gentleman, with seventeen years practical expe-  
rience of Preserving and Tinning Meats and Groceries, will  
accept a contract for any term of years in or out of Brazil.  
Age 36; speaks French, Portuguese and Spanish. Abstains  
from spirits. Address Crasley & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor,  
Rio de Janeiro.USED POSTAGE STAMPS &c.,  
FROM BRAZILAND THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.  
Wanted, for prompt payment, cash or exchange.  
Circular of instructions free. Agents wanted. Commissions  
of all kinds executed.Address: Frankford Stamp Co., Stamp Importers,  
Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

## The Constitution of the United States

Translated into Portuguese, with a chronological sketch of  
the principal events leading to the American Revolution, is  
for sale at this office.

Price 200 reis.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.CURES  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents  
Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.  
THE CHARLES A. VOELLEN CO.,  
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

## BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

New Half-yearly commencing July.

Large assortment of English Works of Fiction, standard and  
other, to which recent works of favourite living authors  
are from time to time added. Also standard works of  
Travel, Biography, History, Literature, etc.Leading English Newspapers and Periodicals,  
pictorial and other, received by earliest mails from Europe  
also principal Reviews and Magazines, English  
and American.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Paid in Advance:

308 per annum, with right to four works and two magazines  
185 " " with right to two works and one magazine.Employment of subscribing firms, banks, etc., admitted for  
payment of 125 annually, with right to two works and one  
magazine.

Subscriptions may be paid half-yearly.

Temporary Residents in Rio are entitled to use the  
Reading Room, without the right of taking out books, for a  
monthly subscription, paid in advance, of 38.All information may be obtained from the Librarian  
Rooms open from 12 noon to 6 p.m., Sundays and Holiday  
excepted.

53, RUA DOS OURIVES — First Floor.

## THE RIO NEWS

TERMS:  
One year's subscription..... 2000\$00  
English and American subscriptions..... £ 2 or \$10  
Advertisements: 158 per inch per quarter; 20% reduction  
for additional time and space.All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.  
BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio A.

TYP. ALDRINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.